

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

This Paper is Devoted Especially to the Interests of the Farming Class.

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MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1894.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM

Official Directory of Pocahontas County

Judge of Circuit Court, A. N. Campbell.
 Prosecuting Attorney, L. M. McClintic.
 Sheriff, J. C. Arbogast.
 Deputy Sheriff, Robt. K. Burns.
 Clerk of Court, S. L. Brown.
 Clerk of Cir. Court, J. H. Patterson.
 Assessor, C. O. Arbogast.
 Com'rs Co. Ct., (C. E. Beard, G. M. Kee, Amos Barlow.)
 Co. Surveyor, Geo. Baxter.
 Coroner, Geo. P. Moore.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Tuesday in April, 3rd Tuesday in June and 3rd Tuesday in October.
 County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July. July is levy term.

N. C. McNEIL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Marlinton, West Va.

Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining Counties, and in the Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

L. M. McCLINTIC,

Attorney-at-Law,

Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

H. S. RUCKER,

Atty.-at-Law & Notary Public,
 Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBUCKLE,

Attorney-at-Law,

Lewisburg, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.
 Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. A. BRATTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Marlinton, W. Va.

Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business.

A. DREW PRILE,

Attorney-at-law,

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Will be found at Times Office.

D. R. O. J. CAMPBELL,

DENTIST,

Monterey, Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County, at least, twice a year.
 The exact date of his visits will appear in the Times.

D. R. J. H. WEYMOUTH,

RESIDENT DENTIST,

Beverly, W. Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

Office next door to H. A. Yeager's Hotel. Residence opposite Ho. el. All calls promptly answered.

C. J. ELLIOTT,

BUILDER.

Mill-wright & Carpenter.
 Drafts and specifications furnished on application.

GREEN BANK, W. VA.

M. F. GIESEY

Architect and
 Supr intnd nt.
 Room, 19, Reilly Block,
 Wheeling, W. Va.

C. B. Swecker,

Gen'l Auctioneer and
 Real-estate Ag't

Local Coal, Mineral and Timber land Farms and Town lots a specialty.
 21 years in the business. Correspondence solicited. Reference furnished.
 I. O. - Jimmore, W. Va. or Alexander, W. Va.

AMERICANISM.

In the *Forum*, for April, Theodore Roosevelt tells in ringing words "What Americanism Means." His article reads in part as follows:

"Our nation is that one among all the nations of the earth which holds in its hands the fate of the coming years. We enjoy exceptional advantages and are menaced by exceptional dangers, and all signs indicate that we shall either fail greatly or succeed greatly. I firmly believe that we shall succeed; but we must not foolishly blink at the dangers by which we are threatened, for that is the way to fail."

"There are two or three sides to the question of Americanism, and two or three senses in which the word 'Americanism' can be used to express the antithesis of what is wholesome and desirable. In the first place, we want to be broadly American and national, as opposed to being local or sectional. There is a second side to this question of a broad Americanism, however. The patriotism of the village or the belfry is bad, but the lack of all patriotism is even worse. One may fall very far short of treason and yet be an undesirable citizen in the community. The man who becomes Europeanized, who loses his power of doing good work on this side of the water, and who loses his love for his native land, is not a traitor; but he is a silly and undesirable citizen. He is emphatically a noxious element in our body politic as is the man who comes here from abroad and remains a foreigner. The third sense in which the word 'Americanism' may be employed is with reference to the Americanizing of the new comers to our shores. We must Americanize them in every way—in speech, in political ideas and principles, and in their way of looking at the relations between church and State. We welcome the German or the Irishman who becomes an American. We have no use for the German or the Irishman who remains such. We have no room for any people who do not act and vote simply as Americans, and as nothing else. Moreover, we have as little use for people who carry religious prejudices into our politics as for those who carry prejudices of caste or nationality."

"We stand unalterably in favor of the public school system in its entirety. We believe that the English, and no other language, is that in which all school exercises should be conducted. We are against any division of the school-fund, and against any appropriation of public money for sectarian purposes. We are against any recognition whatever by the State in any shape or form, of State-aided parochial schools. But we are equally opposed to any discrimination against or for a man because of his creed."

AUSTRALIA POLICEMEN.

You'd be astonished to think from what out of the way corners of the great Island Continent the Australian police come. Great cities, tiny townships, lonely river crossings, pearl fisheries, and goldfields, each supply their contingent of romantic, reckless Englishmen, canny Scotchmen, devil may care Irishmen and stolid Germans. And what memories their images evoke; what romantic, and almost unbelievable, histories the remembrance of their faces conjures up! For if the Australian police forces have no other use, they certainly provide hiding-places for England's shattered lives. Both mounted and foot branches

have stories to relate; but in competition, the former must inevitably win the day. If among the smartly uniformed, military drilled, well set up city "Roberts," parading the side walks, regulating traffic, or escorting dainty members of the opposite sex across dangerous crossings, men with strange pasts hide themselves, how much more must this be the case in that world-famous refuge for broken swells, the mounted police.

I remember once having heard a story of a certain well known Governor's wife, who, dicing a ball, at Government House, chanced upon a trooper mounting guard in a lobby. She wished to let his comrades know that supper would be provided in the Servants' Hall for the force on duty, and approached him for that purpose. One glance at his face told her that the private standing stiffly at attention before her was her own brother, a man from a crack regiment, who had left England in dire disgrace some years before. What the sequel was I never heard, but, strange as that coincidence was, others of a still more surprising and painful nature could be cited *ad infinitum*.—*The Idler*.

THE ACTION OF COLD ON ALCOHOL.—It is well known, says *Cosmos*, Paris, March 31, that brandies improve with age. This is one of the causes of the superiority of the products made by the monks at Grand Chartreuse, for they are able to keep brandy of the first quality in their grottos ten years or more, while it is acquiring its flavor. This requires, however, a large capital, and M. Raoul Pictet, of Geneva, whose researches in the phenomena of intense cold are so well known, hoping to obtain a similar effect in less time, has subjected to the action of very low temperatures some fine Italian brandy sent to his laboratory at Berlin for the purpose by the Italian Government.—Treated progressively to temperatures finally exceeding -200° C.—about that of interplanetary space—the spirit became a brittle, semi-crystalline mass, and when it had returned to its normal temperature it had acquired the bouquet usually due to keeping for several years.—So little is known by chemists of the constitution of the alcohols that it is impossible to describe in chemical language the change that takes place. Brandy contains, besides ordinary ethyl alcohol, small quantities of higher alcohols, and several acids, not to mention glycerin and various coloring matters and aromatic bodies. The cold produces perhaps certain phenomena of etherification and dēparation and it is not improbable that it has the transformation of those aldehydes and acids that give to new brandy its disagreeable taste. It must be added that for this process, as for that which takes place naturally in course of time, only the best spirits must be used. But after all, says *Cosmos*, we cannot see the advantage that humanity will derive from this discovery. Brandy will become better, more of it will be consumed, alcoholism will increase—and it is difficult to see what society will have gained.

It is claimed that a recently completed bridge over the south branch of the Chicago River is the only one of its kind in existence, and it is certainly a radical departure from common methods, the principle upon which it works being that of raising or lowering a window. On either bank rises a tower of iron

lattice-work 191 feet high. The bridge, 89 feet in span and weighing 300 tons, extends between them its ends fitting into grooves. It is fitted with counter-weights, cables and pulleys, all of which are governed by a 70 horse steam engine.—When the bridge is to be opened the engineer throws off the balance, and the bridge rises smoothly and horizontally in its grooves, halting at a height of 155 feet. It is probable that so ingenious a structure is by no means the last of its kind, as its advantages in certain situations are self-evident.

HORSE RACING AT MINGO FLATS.

The recently formed half-mile track was utilized on May 1st and 4th, under the auspices of the New Market Riding and Driving Association—a Club composed of Englishmen residing around Mingo; and these Spring races were voted the best that had taken place since the formation of the track. The weather was most propitious, and the large gathering enjoyed two good afternoons' sport. Mr. J. Hebden officiated as starter, Mr. R. Tuke as judge, Mr. E. K. Bruce as weigher in and Mr. A. Lawson as secretary. The first race was of one mile in 2 heats, there were six entries and was won by "Dandy Dick." This race was run for a prize offered by Mr. J. D. Langworthy.

"Dandy Dick" made the mile in 2:06, and won from "Dolly Varden" by a neck. To parody the words of a racing song:

"Aye! so ends the tussle, I thought the tan muzzle.
 Was first, though the ringmen were yelling 'Dead Heat!'
 But 'Judge Tuke' he then said,
 'The Black by a short head,
 And that's how the 'D. Varden' was beat."

The "eigar and umbrella race" then took place and was easily won by Mr. Marshall's "Dolly." The riders in this race were provided with lighted cigars and umbrellas and seated before their horses. At the word of command they were to hoist the umbrellas, mount on stirrupless saddles, leap hurdles and pass winning post.

On the second day's racing, on Friday, the 4th, "Dolly Varden" owned by Mr. A. D. Bruce, won the race open to all comers, in which there were 9 entries.

In the pony race of that day Mr. L. Tuke's "Maid of Mingo" and "Tom" being victorious in heats over the two other horses entered "Sister Mary" and "Dolly Varden" the final heat was not run. "Dolly Varden" was pulled up at the ¼ mile bridge.

The "racing fraternity" will now indulge in the anticipatory pleasure of waiting till September for the next meeting.

"STARS & STRIPES."

TIN FOR FILLING TEETH.—Prof. E. T. Darby, of Philadelphia, (*Dental Practitioner*, Buffalo, April), has demonstrated that, when properly prepared, tin is equal to gold as a material for filling teeth. The tin is prepared by first casting the chemically pure metal into a disk, which is placed in a lathe, and thin, narrow shavings are turned from it. These have peculiar softness and adaptability, and are more cohesive than the best gold, but it has a density and hardness that few would give it credit for. Besides possessing many other advantages.—It seems peculiarly congenial to tooth tissue.

1894.

Now is the time everybody wants an Almanac for the New Year—Numbers of these are published and scattered throughout the country. The one issued by The Centaur Company of New York City is by far the most beautiful and complete. They can be had FREE of our druggists.

Farmers have never seemed so busy before, and appear to be putting in an extra large acreage.—Wheat is looking exceptionally fine. Most have finished planting corn. Fruit will be plentiful.

Some one spoke of a "hill-side plow" as being the greatest invention of the age. To those not accustomed to the sight of one, it would be a novelty. They make cultivation of the rich hillsides very practicable. By a change done in a moment by a "nimble twist of the limber wrist" they are turned upside down and so plow "both going and coming." As the furrow is always turned down hill, it is a very speedy way of plowing.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of West Virginia,
 county of Pocahontas, to-wit:

At rules held in the Clerk's office of the circuit court of said county, on Monday, May 7th, 1894.
 L. M. Waugh plaintiff
 vs.
 Ella I. Waugh (nee Buzzard) and Eleanor M. Bnzard defendants,

The object of this suit is to enforce a judgment lien against the lands of the defendant, Ella I. Waugh, and to obtain a decree of sale of said Ella I. Waugh's interest in a certain tract or parcel of land situate near Clover Lick in Pocahontas county, West Virginia, and it appearing by affidavit filed that the defendant, Ella I. Waugh, is a non-resident of the State of West Virginia, it is ordered that she do appear here within one month after the first publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect her interest in this suit.

Witness: J. H. Patterson, clerk of the said court, this 7th day of May, 1894.
 J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.
 Andrew Price, p. q.

Commissioner's Notice.

Pursuant to an order of the circuit court of Pocahontas county, (W. Va.,) entered on the 6th day of April, 1894, in the two consolidated causes in chancery of Levi Gay, Adm'r. of Martha J. Carter, dec'd., vs. Wm. Skeen et al., and James Sharp's Ex'or. vs. James Sharp's heirs et al., the undersigned commissioner of said court will proceed at the law office of L. M. McClintic in the town of Marlinton, W. Va., on Saturday, the 2d day of June, 1894, to take and state the following matters of account:

- 1st.—What amount of judgment liens, if any, remain unpaid in the first of these causes with their dates, dignities and priorities and to whom due?
 - 2d.—What amounts are due from Wm. Skeen as ex'or. of James Sharp, dec'd., in the second of the above causes, and to whom the same are payable?
 - 3d.—A settlement of the account of H. S. Rucker, Special Receiver in the first of the above causes if he shall find any error in the report heretofore made by him;
 - 4th.—An account of all debts of Wm. Skeen, dec'd., placing them in the order of priority;
 - 5th.—A settlement of the administration accounts of J. C. Arbogast, S. P. C., and as such Adm'r. of Wm. Skeen, dec'd.,
 - 6th.—An account of the real estate of which Wm. Skeen died seized with, its location, value and title.
- L. M. McCLINTIC, Com'r.
 of Circ. Ct. Pocahontas county.
 \$9 20 4t

Notice to Creditors.

To the creditors of Wm. Skeen, dec'd. In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the county of Pocahontas made in a cause therein pending to subject the real estate of Wm. Skeen to the payment of his debts, you are required to present your claims against the estate of the said Wm. Skeen for adjudication to L. M. McClintic, Commissioner, at his office in the said county on or before the 2d day of June, 1894.
 Witness: J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the said court this 14th day of April, 1894.
 \$4.80 J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

J. M. BARNETT, M. D.

has located at
 FROST, W. VA.
 Calls promptly answered.